



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officio moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1815.

[NO. 168.]

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of the CONDEMNED BUILDINGS at Ryswick, will take place on Thursday the 18th instant, on the conditions already published, and that a list of the lots may be seen on application to the Bench of Magistrates at Batavia.

The PEARLS AND OTHER ARTICLES will also be sold on that day, as will the Honorable Company's brig JAVA PACKET and Schooner ABERCROMBY.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 9, 1815.

Notice

is hereby given that the Prizes drawn in the eighth Lottery of PROBOLINGO PAPER CURRENCY on the 1st instant as notified in the last Gazette, will be payable in silver at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya on or after the 1st proximo, and that for the accommodation of the holders of prizes residing in Batavia, they will in like manner be payable at Batavia in Treasury Notes.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 10, 1815.

Advertisement.

WITH reference to the last Paragraph of the Advertisement under date the 20th April, notice is hereby given that the PEARLS AND OTHER ARTICLES therein alluded to, will be sold by Public Auction on Thursday the 18th instant, on the following

Conditions.

The Articles to be sold for Colonial Currency, 10 per cent deposited on the day of Sale, and the remainder within two months—in failure whereof the Lots shall be re-sold; and any loss arising therefrom shall be borne by the first Purchaser, while any profit that may accrue shall fall to Government.

Besides the Pearls already mentioned the Articles consist chiefly of BENGAL and MADRAS PIECE GOODS, and they may be seen from this date on application to the Commercial Committee.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 4th May, 1815.

MET betrekking tot de laatste Paragraaf eener Advertentie gedateerd 20ste April, wordt kennis gegeven, dat de PEERLEN EN ANDERE GOEDEREN daarin vermeld zullen verkocht worden op Donderdag den 18de dezer, op de volgende

Vooraardien.

Deze zullen verkocht worden voor Papieren Geld—Een 10de gedeelte der koopschat zal op de verkoopdag moeten worden betaald en het overige twee maanden daarna. Zulzende by gebreken van dien, de goederen ten tweede malen verkocht worden, en alle schade daarop vallende door den eerste koper worden vergoed, terwijl het meerder rendement zal blyven ten voordeele van het Gouvernement.

Buiten de Peerlen alreeds genoemd, zal de verkoping voornamentlyk in BENGALISCHE en MADRASSISCHE STUK GOEDEREN dewelke van heden af kunnen gezien worden op aanvraag by het Commercieel Comité.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Raade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van 't Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, den 4de Mey, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of Monday the 15th instant falling on a Holiday, the Sale by Auction of Government Property advertised for that day is postponed to Thursday the 18th instant.

With a view to meet the Public convenience the following alteration in the Vendue Sales is also made.

The BANCA TIN advertised on the 3d of April last, and notified in the Government Gazette of the 8th ultimo, will be sold on Thursday the 18th instant upon the conditions already advertised.

The EDIBLE BIRD'S NESTS advertised for Sale on the 25th February last, and notified in the Government Gazette of the 4th March following, will be sold on the 1st proximo upon the Conditions already advertised.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, May 4, 1815.

Advertentie.

HIER nevens word kennis gegeven dat uithoofde der op den 15de aanstaande invallende heiligen feest dag de publieke verkoping van Gouvernements Goederen, welk op dien dag zoude hebben plaats gevonden nu uitgesteld word tot den 18de daar aanvolgende. Tot gerief voor de gemeente word ook noch het volgende bepaald.

Het BANCA'S TIN, waarvan de verkoop op den 3de April j. l. bekend gemaakt is volgens Gouvernements Courant van den 8ste ult. zal op aanstaande Donderdag den 18de dezer mede verkocht worden onder zodanige voorwaarden als reeds vermeld zyn.

De VOGEL NESTEN, ter verkoop geannonceert op den 25ste February j. l. volgens Gouvernements Courant van de 4de Maart zullen op den 1ste aanstaande verkocht worden almede op die Condition als daarvan reeds geadvertceerd zyn.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Raade,

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 4de Mey, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the 15th instant falling on a Holiday, the Sale of the remainder of the CONDEMNED BUILDINGS at Ryswick, is postponed to Thursday the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Lots are divided as follows, and a delincation thereof may be seen on application at the Magistrate's Office, and to the Surveyor, Mr. Eerhardt.

Lot No. 1.—The former Colonel's Quarters, with the Ground and Buildings attached thereto, now occupied by Captain Dalguirns.

Lot No. 2.—The Ground situated between the lot No. 10 and 12, sold on the 5th April last, with the Buildings thereon, reckoned in depth from the Great-road to the Brick-built Sluice.

Lot No. 3.—The Ground situated as above from the said Sluice to the River Crocot, with the Buildings thereon.

The sale will be conducted by the Vendue Masters, in presence of the Magistrates, on the same Conditions as have been published for the sale held on the 5th April last, with the following ampliation to the same.

The purchasers may receive possession of the different lots at the expiration of one month after the Sale, unless Government should require to retain the House now occupied by Captain Dalguirns, and Ground attached thereto for any further period, in which case it shall be optional with Govern-

ment to continue in possession as long as may be required on payment of a Rent of Two-hundred Rupees (200) per month.

By Order of the Bench of Magistrates.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, May 12, 1815.

Advertentie.

WORD bekend gemaakt dat op aanstaande Maandag den 15de dezer bepaalde Verkoping van de nog onverkochte afgekeurde Gouvernements Gebouwen uit hoofde van de op dien dag vallende Kerkdag, blyft uitgesteld tot op Donderdag den 18de dezer ten negen uren 's morgens zullende voorn: Gebouwen als dan worden opgeveild ingevolge de onderstaande verdeling, waar van het plan ten Comptoire van de Magistraat en by de Landmeester Eerhardt, voor een ieder te zien is, te weeten:

Perceel No. 1. De voormalige Colonels woning thans bewoond door den Capitain Dalguirns, met de daar toe behorende grond en verdere by gebouwen.

— 2. De grond gelegen tussehen de op den 5de April j. l. verkochte perceelen No. 10 en 12, gerekend, in diepte, van de heere weg tot aan de Steene-sluis, met de daar opstaande Gebouwen.

— 3. De grond gerekend van gen: Steene-sluis tot aan de Rivier Crocot, met de daar op staande Gebouwen.

De Verkoping zal geschieden op dezelfde Condition als bepaald zyn voor de Verkoping op den 5de April j. l. met de volgende Ampliatien op dezelve.

De Kopers zullen de perceelen kunnen aanvarden een Maand na de Verkoop dag, dog het zal aan het Gouvernement vrystaan om des goedvindende het huis thans bewoond wordende door den Capitain Dalguirns aan te houden zo lang als zulks mogt nodig zyn daar voor huur betalende tegens 200 Ropjen 's maands.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraat.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 12de May 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Dingsdag, den 16de Mey 1815.

OP de Equipage Werf, voor reekening van Mrs. Smit, van een parthy nipuwe vaat werken, Jarak oly, een Wagen, een Kotter, 2 plaatbooden Vaartuigen, 1 plaazier Boot met 8 riemen, 1 Chaloepp van 50 ton last en 20 Kasten met excellent Port Wijn.

Op Woensdag en Donderdag, den 17 en 18de Mey 1815.

IN de Gouvernements Pakhuizen, voor rekening van het Gouvernement, volgens Gazette No. 167.

Op Zaterdag, den 27ste Mey 1815.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, van diverse goederen &c. als meede de volgende vastigheden als.

Voor reekening van Ismaël Bamien.

Zeeker stuk Thuin Land bebouwd met een steene Huisje, een Combuis, benevens een Speel-huis alle met pannen gedekt en een Bamboese-pondok met adap gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent ¼ uurgaans buiten deze Sandspoor Rotterdam, aan noordzyde van de de Angiolse-vaart, of in het Oosterveld het 1ste deel van het blok L. sub No. 46, belend ten zuiden met de heere weg langs de Angiolse-vaart, ten noorden met de Zee-strand, ten oosten met de Heer A. C. Pherman, ten westen met Taip en onbekend Erf.—De breedte en diepte staande bekend by koopbrief van den 14 April 1813, geprotocolleerd pag: 225.

Voor reekening van het Genootschap vorrende ter zenspreuk *La Fidele Sincerite* met permissie tot afbraak.

Zeeker stuk Thuin Land bebouwd met een groote Steene-huis, Combuisen en Slave vertrekken, van planken met pannen gedekt, nevens een Speel-huis, staande en gelegen omtrent een half uurgaans, westwaards buiten deze Stad in het Westerveld het 7de deel van het blok P. sub No. 331, belend ten noorden met de heere weg langs de Amanus-gragt, ten zuiden met de Buffels Rivier, ten oosten met D. E. Samuel Houtman, en ten westen met Mevrouw Douquier Meyer.—De breedte en diepte staande bekend volgens koopbrief van den 8 January 1800, geprotocolleerd pag: 287.

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen den vry Balies Injong of Loonjong, Alias Bapq Kaja.

Zeeker stukje Thuin Land bebouwd met een Huis voor van steen en de rest van Bamboesen, met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent een quart uurgaans zuydwaards buiten deze Stad Nieuw-poort aan de noordzyde van de Nieuwe heere weg loopende van het Moolenlyet door de Chinese Graayen, in het Westerveld het 1ste deel van het blok M. sub No. 44, belend ten oosten met de Steene Bakkers-sloot, ten westen met de Heer van Riemsdyk, ten zuiden met Dul en ten noorden met Sale.—De breedte en diepte vide koopbrief van den 20 April 1815.

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen F. M. Kiliun.

1.—Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een Steene Paarde-stal en Wagen-huis met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen binnen deze stad aan de west-zyde van de Groote Rivier in het blok D. sub No. 124, belend ten westen met de Stad binnen barm ten oosten met het Vrouwe Tugt-huis, ten zuiden met J. B. Zimmer, en ten noorden met Noch Nina Patun.—De breedte en diepte staan bekend by koopbrief van den 31ste Augustus 1814, geprotocolleerd pag: 489. Welk perceel in gevolge verkrege permissie van het Collegie der Magistraten door den koper des verkriegende afgebroken kan worden.

2.—Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een pedak voor van steen en voort met Bamboesen met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen iets buiten deze Stads-poort Rotterdam, aan de oostzyde van de Mey-gragt in het Oosterveld het 15de deel van het blok L. sub No. 183, belend ten westen met de heere weg langs gem-gragt, ten oosten met Intje Soekoer, ten zuiden met Octavianus Alexander, en ten noorden met Abraham Anthons.—De breedte en diepte staande bekend by koopbrief van den 19 July 1809, geprotocolleerd pag: 676.

Zynde alle de vooren gemelde meet-en-koopbrieven, dagelyks voor de verkoping ten Vendu-kantoor voor een ieder die gading heeft te zien.

Advertisement.

TO be Sold by Public Auction by the Secretary of the European Orphan Chamber (if not previously disposed of by private Sale) on the premises on Wednesday the 24th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the House and Grounds adjoining *La Vertueuse*, now the property and in the occupation of James Fichat, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

The property to be sold for Colonial Currency and payment to be made within four Months from the day of Sale on adequate security being given.

Possession to be given immediately.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Sec. to the Eur. Orphan Chamber.

BATAVIA, May 12, 1815.

Bekendmaking.

OP Woensdag den 24ste dezer's voor-middags om 11 uren, zal door den Secretaris van de Weeskamer op Publieke Vendutie worden verkogt, het Huis en Grond thans toebehorende aan de Heer Fichat, gelegen naast de Loge *La Vertueuse*, (indien hetzelfde niet voor die tyd onder de hand mogte worden verkogt.)

VOORWAARDEN.

De Verkoop zal geschieden voor Papieren Geld onder voldoende borgtocht, en het bedragen vier Maanden na den dag der Verkoop moeten betaald worden.

Het Huis zal onmiddelyk na de Verkoop aan den Koper worden overgegeven.

D. CHRISTIANI,
Secretaris van de Weeskamer.

BATAVIA,
den 19de Mey, 1815.

Advertentie.

Op Vrydag den 19de Mey 1815.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welken Hoogen Raad, Vendutie worden gehouden voor het Sterk-huis van den insolvent overleeden Chinees *Sim Peeko*, staande over de Toko Tiga in de Chineesche Camp. En

Op Zaterdag den 20ste

IN de Lepel-straat, binnen deze Stad, van een parthij Huismeebelen, Ly-waaten en andere Negotie-goederen, dewelke op den dag der Verkoop zullen worden ten voorschyn gebragt.

Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag den 27ste Mey 1815.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welken Hoogen Raad, voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, Verkoop worden gehouden van een parthij Foely, Coffy en Camp-hur, als mede eene hoeveelheid Balken liggende op Indramayo, zallende de monsters van boven gemelde Artikelen en de lyst der Houtwerken daar lyks ten Kantore van den Sequester voornoemd te zien zyn.

FOR SALE,

TWO Bills of Exchange at thirty days sight, drawn one of them on Henry Helmer, Esq. Naval Officer at Madras, for Star Pagodas Two hundred forty seven, Fanams Twenty two, Cash Forty, (247 Sat Pgs. 22 Fan. 40 Cash,) equal to Sp. Drs. 396—and the second on the Commissioners of H. M. Navy at Madras, for Sterling Eighty six, Sh. Ten, (£ St. 86 Sh. 10), equal to Spanish Dollars 356-10½.—For particular apply to J. G. BAUER, Accountant.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Partnership under the firm of

Van der KAA and HASTE.

J. G. van der KAA,
K. L. HASTE.

BATAVIA,
12th May, 1815.

Advertisement.

VAN DER KAA and HASTE, will in the course of next week, have for Sale, for ready-money, at their Store in Great River-street, the CARGO imported in the ship *Governor Raffles*, consisting of the following Articles, viz.—Swedish Iron—Steel—Beer—Pale Ale—Cyder—Perry—Brandy, in casks—Sherry and Champagne—Hams—Cheese—Beef—Sausages—Bacon—smoked Salmon—Pickled and red Herrings—Butter, and other Oilman's Stores—Chintzes—Shirts—Hosiery—Stationery—Books—Glass and Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Batavia, 12th May, 1815.

OP den 7de Mey 1815, overleed tot myne diepe rouw myn eenigst Zoonje *Johannes Otto*, oud drie jaren en twee maanden.

JAN TIEDEMAN.

ON THE FIRST OF JULY NEXT,

WILL BE PUBLISHED

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET,
THE JAVA
HALF-YEARLY ALMANAC

AND
DIRECTORY,

For 1815.

CONTAINING

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java—A list of the former Governors of Java from the year 1610—the principal Officers of the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Together with

A list of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—the Honorable the Court of Directors—and the Home Establishment.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

Containing

Custom-house, Port and Boat-office Regulations—Post-Office Regulations—Public Societies and Institutions—Mercantile and Agency Houses—List of Shipping, Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels—Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures—with a variety of other useful and interesting information.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An alphabetical list of Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF
GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers Java Rupees 8
to Non-Subscribers 12

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of the Compiler to render this Directory satisfactory, and he flatters himself it will be found much superior and more worthy the patronage of the Public than that published in the last year.

For Private Sale,

Upon favorable Condition,

A GARDEN and GROUND, with OUT-HOUSES, situated at Weltevreden—the property of *Mr. Te Lintelo*.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

Op favorable Condition,

DE THUIN van de Heer *Te Lintelo*, op Weltevreden.

Advertisement

ALL persons who have not yet paid the Tax on Horses are requested to do the same on or before the 1st of June next, as well on those Horses which they possessed at the time when the Farm was sold, as those which they may have bought afterwards; in failure whereof the Farmer will be under the necessity of having recourse to law.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen welke nog niet mogten hebben voldaan, aan den Pachter van het oorgeld der Paarden worden verzogt daar van opgave of betaalinge te doen, voor of op den 1ste Juny aanstaande zo well van die paarden welke zy ter dien tyd in bezit hadden als van de zulken welke na dien tyd zyn aangekocht, zulende na evengemelde tyd den Pachter verplicht zyn die geenen welke mogten in gebreken blyven, gerechterlyk te vervolgen.

HEEDEN in den vroege Morgen verloor zeer voospoedig van een Dochter, de geleide Huisvrouw van
12de May }
1815. } A. VINCENT.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late *Ensign BOWNESS*, H. M. 59th Regiment, and who may be indebted to it, are hereby called on to submit their accounts and discharge their Debts to Lieut.-Colonel *SHAW*, H. M. 59th Regiment, on or before the 25th of May 1815.

M. SHAW,
Major 59th Regiment,
and Lieut.-Col.

SERONDOLLE, 22d April, 1815.

MR. STEVENS has for Sale PICKLES,—Cucumber—Cabbage—French Beans—Lemons—Bamboos—and All-Spice, in large glazed pots, made by himself, and warranted to be just as good as those imported from Europe—No. 25, Great Malacca-street.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN Woonhuis, voorzien van ruime Stallingen, Wagenhuis, Slave-vertrekken &c., gelegen in de Buiten Nieuwpoort Straat over de Wagen verhuurdery van de Heer *Stralendorf*, thans bewoond door de Heer *S. F. Carets*.

Zoo mede een Stukje Grond, gelegen op Ryswyk tusschen de Tuinen van zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur en den Weledele Gestrenge Heer *J. A. van Braam*.

Nadere informatie by den ondergetekende.

J. F. ARNOLD.

G. RENSING,

PRESENTEERD UIT DE HAND TE KOOP
ZYN WOONHUIS,

VOORZIEN MET

SLAVE VERTREKKEN, COMBUIS, DISPENS,
PAARDE-STALLING EN WAGEN-HUIS,

staande en gelegen op de

VOORRY.

Advertentie.

DR. BURKENS informeert de Gemeente, dat hy met het einde dezer maand op zal houden te Praktiseren, wanneer hy echter in belangryke Geenes of Vroedkundige gevallen consulerenderwys van dienst kan zyn, zal hy met de meeste bereidwilligheid alle assistentie verleen.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1815.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van, of verschuldigd is aan de Natatenschap van wylen de Chinees *Tjoa Tjiplo*, overleden te Samarang, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van Ses weken aan de mede Executeurs *P. F. van Overbeek* en *C. H. Klein*.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN Man-slaaf, zynde bekwaame Kok, Een dito, zynde bekwaame Koetsier, Lyf en Huisjonge,

Een dito, Lyfjonge,
Een dito dito,
Een Slavin, zynde Kokken en Inlandsche do.

Te bevragen by de Cipier van de Magistraats Boeye.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

HET Land Laanhof, afgescheiden van het welers daar by getrokken Land Japan, volgens op nieuw gekor-meerde meet brief, nadere informatie dis-wegens te erlangen, by de Heer *J. van Reenen* of by de Heer *R. Brandenburg*, woonende in de Thuin van het Land Japan.

Advertentie.

WORD te koop gepresenteerd uit de hand, een Koetsier en zyn Vrouw dengelzame Slaven, te bevragen by de Bode van de Weeskaamer,
L. C. SENFF.

HEEDEN wier ik in de Allerbitterste rouw gedompeld, het behaagde den vrymachtigen Heer van Leeven en Dood, myn waarde Echtgenoot *Hendrik Buys*, in den ouderdom van 40 Jaaren en 14 Dagen, na een aanhoudende Ziekte van 3 Maanden 'savonds circa 7 uren het Tydelyke met het Eeuwige te doen verwisselen, na een genoegelyke Echtverbin-tenis van byna 12 Jaaren, geeve hier van by deelen kennis aan Vriende en bekenden, met verzoek my van Brieven van Rouwbeklag te verschoonen

Samarang den 28ste April 1815. } J. J. SYMENS,
Weduwe BUYS.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1815.

General Orders by Government.

BATAVIA, May 13, 1815.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Nightingall, to be Vice-President in Council during his absence or until further orders, Lieutenant General Nightingall has this day taken the oaths and his seat as Vice-President in Council accordingly.

By order of the Vice-President in Council,
C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

We have been favored with the perusal of a series of English Newspapers up to the 27th of December 1814, from which extracts will be found in our subsequent columns, but altho' the Governor *Raffles* has brought us intelligence of a much later date than had been previously received in this Colony, we have had no political event of importance to communicate except the Peace with America, and the merited humiliation that country has suffered for her insolent and arrogant presumption. We have deeply to deplore the loss which the service has sustained in the fall of that gallant and distinguished officer Major-General Ross, who was killed in an attack upon the town of Baltimore on the 12th of September 1814. The despatches of Colonel Brook, detailing the particulars of this brilliant affair, will be found in our subsequent columns, and altho' the object of the attack was not completely attained by the possession of Baltimore, yet it has afforded us another proof of the incontestible superiority of those "hellish looking fellows" over the discomfited numbers that were opposed to them.

It appears that the consulting powers at the Congress of Vienna have not yet finally settled any thing with regard to the future Government of the civilized World. A paper of the 18th Dec. mentions, that the Emperor of Russia had left Vienna dissatisfied with the opposition that his proposal had received of reviving the kingdom of Poland under his own dominion, to be governed by a Russian Viceroy. It is said that neither England or Austria would consent to place Poland and Russia under the same Monarch, but proposed that either a German Prince or Native Pole should wear the crown—another rumour which the Editor mentions however, as deserving of little credit, states, that Lord Castlereagh had proposed a new dismemberment of Poland, such as to seal the extinction of Polish independence for ever. The same paper mentions that the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands was doing all he could to excite loyalty towards him in Belgium, and that much wisdom and expence would be required to manage the Belgic provinces, and re-construct the barrier fortresses against the iron frontier of France.

The re-occupation of the Colonies is mentioned quite as a future event—the Island of Java is never but once noticed in the series of papers we have received; at the opening of the first Session of the States General by the Prince Sovereign in person at the Hague—His Royal Highness says "that he awaits with composure the determination of Congress on the principal points affecting his interests, and therefore regrets he cannot set forth the precise extent of his territorial possessions at home and beyond sea."—If on the 7th Nov. the partition of territory is involved in so much obscurity, there can be obviously no truth in the numerous reports that have passed since the arrival

of the Swedish ship from the Cape of Good Hope, and by which so many extracts of private letters from Holland were received. The ultimate decision must necessarily depend upon the Congress at Vienna, the Councils of which appear to proceed with less harmony and good faith than might have been expected from the long sufferings which Europe has sustained.—In short the armies of Russia continue in Poland—Austria has ordered fresh troops to be raised. The war establishment of Prussia is complete, and the British Hanoverian and Native troops in Belgium have been increased, whilst the formidable Military resources of France are assuming an hostile attitude suited to impending war.

Lieutenant General Baron Keller had received orders to proceed to the Island of Elba. The object of his mission was not known, but it was supposed that he was empowered to negotiate some definitive settlement for the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa and her son. He was one of the commissioners who accompanied Bonaparte to Elba, and in whom Napoleon reposed great confidence.

A private letter from Anjier mentions the arrival of a Portuguese ship from Lisbon the 20th of October, and Mauritius the 23d Feb. 1815. She cannot therefore bring us later intelligence than we have received by the *Governor Raffles*. The same letter mentions another ship to be in sight from Anjier, which may possibly prove the *Woodbridge*, from the Cape.

We noticed in our Extra of Tuesday last, that the *Indian* was supposed to have been detained at St. Helena, but we have since learnt from undoubted authority that she had safely arrived in England.

On Thursday the 11th instant, the Honorable Company's Cruiser Benares arrived from Macassar, last from Sourabaya,—Passengers, Major-General Eales, Captain Mackenzie, Chief Engineer, and Lieut. Green, Asst. Dep. Paymaster General. By this opportunity we have learnt that the late Volcanic eruption has taken place on the Island of Sumbawa, altho' an extract of a private letter with which we were obligingly favored last week, mentions a Mountain at the back of Bangewangee to have been violently working at the same period—we shall therefore defer any remarks upon this interesting subject until we can obtain more detailed and authentic accounts.

We shall offer no apology to Civilis and other liberal contributors for having withheld their communications from the public, as we are well satisfied that the news from Europe will be more interesting to them even than their own productions—we shall not therefore detain our readers with any further Editorial remarks, but proceed to give them extracts from late English papers that will be much more acceptable.

On Tuesday evening the 16th instant, will be performed at the Military Bachelors Theatre the Comedy of "A Cure for the Heart-Ache."—Gentlemen and Ladies are requested to observe the usual regulation, &c. with respect to carriages.

The Managers having observed that the Tickets delivered to the Doorkeepers have fallen considerably short of the number issued, and as the practice of withholding Tickets must necessarily leave a great number disposable for the next representations, the Managers are determined to enforce the regulation most rigidly in future—a new form of Tickets will be issued for the next representation with the name of the play printed upon it—any person therefore presenting an old Ticket will be refused admittance.

Op Dingsdag avond den 16de dezer, zal in het Militair Theater ten Toneel gevoerd worden "A cure for the Heart ache," Toneelspel in vyf bedrijven.—Heeren en Dames worden verzocht hetzelfde omtrent hunne Rydtuigen in acht te nemen als bevorens.

De Directeuren van het Toneel getet hebbende op het groot verschil tusschen het getal der ingekomen en dat der uitgegeeven Looftjes, en beseffende dat het te rughouden van veel en derzelve, een groot

aantal Looftjes voor volgende representatien moet open laten, zyn tot het besluit gekomen om in het vervolg stiptelyk hier tee- gen te waaken.—Nieuwe Kaartjes zullen derhalven voor de representatie van den 16de worden uitgegeeven, met de naam van het stuk op dezelve gedrukt, en die- geenen welke oude Looftjes aanbieden, zul- len gevolgelyk geen toegang kunnen krygen.

Met het oogmerk om onze Hollandsche Leczers beeter in staat te stellen den draad te volgen van het Toneelspel met het welk de kunstminnende yver der Officieren op Dingsdag den 16de dezer maand de schoone wereld dezer Hoofdplaats zal vermaken, bieden wy de volgende schets aan van "A cure for the Heart ache"—of "Een Geneesmiddel voor het Hartzeer."

Sir Hubert Stanley, een bejaarde Baro- net van een oud en eerwaardig Geslacht, leeft op zyn Landgoed, en is van zulk een weldadigen inborst, dat hy niet kan beslui- ten tot het verhogen der huur van zyn Landlieden, of tot het opleggen van meer- der belastingen, ten einde de daaglyksch toeneemende uitgaven van zyne huishou- ding te bestryden—tot dat hy zich einde- lyk genooddrongen vindt byna alle zyne Goederen te beleenen by een Kleermaker in London, *Rapid* genaamd, die een aan- zienlyk vermogen by een geschraapt heeft, en tot het doen der gezegde beleening met zyn Zoon een bezoek kooft geeven aan den Edelman.

De jonge *Rapid*, een der voornaamste, personaadjen van dit stuk, is door zyn Va- der in armoede opgevoed en is geheel on- weetend van zyn rykdom, tot dat hy door in een naald te gaan zitten welke in zyns Vaders rokzak op een briefje van Sir Hu- bert Stanley steekt, toevallig zyne omstan- digheeden gewaar wordt.—Deeze ontdek- king verwekt by hem een buitensporige blydschap, en hy haald zyn Vader over om den Snyder afteleggen, en als aanzien- lyke Kooplieden uit London te verschen- nen.—De oude laag gebooren Kleermaker be- gaat nu gedurige misslagen, en eenmaal, toen hy zyn Zoon heeft overgehaald zich neder te zetten en zyn eigen Rok te verstellen, wordt hy in die voor hem zo vernederende houding verrascht door de Heer *Vortex* en zyn huisgezin, een aan- zienlyke familie welke in de nabuurschap woont.—Deezen Heer *Vortex* is een schat- ryke Oost-Indië-vaarder, welke zich met der woon digt by Sir Hubert heeft needer gezet, en tusschen wiens huisgezin en dat van Sir Hubert een gedurige nyd bestaat—hetwelk echter niet belet dat hy aanzoe- ken doet tot een huwelyk tusschen zyne Dogter en de Zoon van Sir Hubert.

Deeze zoon *Charles Stanley* reeds te voren te spa op eene *Miss Helena Vortex*, een nichtje van de familie verlied ge- worden zynde neemt dit huwelyk greeit aan, doch wist hetzelfde ook even spoed- igh van de hand toen hy ontdekt dat de vrouw welke men voor hem bestemd, niet dezelfde is welke hy op het vaste land heeft leeren kennen. Hier door wordt den ouden *Vortex* zodanig verbitterd dat hy geen gelegenheid laat voorbygaan over de familie van Sir Hubert onaange- namheden aantendoen, en toen hy ver- neemt dat *Rapid* aan den Baronet eene nieuwe somme gelds heeft beloofd weet hy den ouden Snyder te beweegen alle verdere leeningen afte slaan, doch daar- en tegen het landgoed te koop te vraagen hetwelk de goede oude Baronet geweldig verdriet *Helena Vortex*, de beminde van *Charles Stanley*, is een onderloos meisje, die voor de somma van vyf duizend pon- den sterling aan *Vortex* afstand gedaen heeft van het vermogen van haaren in In- die overleden vader, welke naderhand bevonden wordt aanzienlyke schatten te hebben naagelaten, welke *Vortex* nu in bezit neemt op grond van de aan hem gedaene afstand.

Charles Stanley ziet zich door zyn ar- moede genoodzaakt van het meisje aftezien, en *Vortex* tracht inmiddels een huwelyk tot stand te brengen tusschen de jonge *Rapid* en zyne reeds vry bejaarde Dogter.—*Rapid* geeft half en half zyne toestem- ming, ofschoon hy, voor hy zyns Vaders rykdom kende, zyn hart had geschenken aan een beminnyk Boerinnetje *Jessey Vakland*, die nu door de buitensporighe- den en ongelukken van haar Vader ge- noodzaakt is zich als Dienstvaagd by *Miss Vortex* te verhuuren.—*Rapid*, die inderdaad een zeer goede jongeling is, daagt *Charles Stanley*, op aanraden van den ouden *Vortex*, tot een tweegevegt uit, en by die gelegenheid wordt hy zo lan- g door de grootmoedigheid van zyne tegen- party getroffen, dat hy het besluit neemt hem te beloonen door zich meester te ma-

van de akte waarby *Helena Vortex* haar fortuin aan den ouden nabob afstaat.— Dit gelukt hem—de akte wordt ver- scheurd, en *Helena* in het bezit hersteld van haar fortuin.—De gevolgen hiervan zyn de verbintenissen van *Charles Stanley* met *Helena Vortex*, en van de jonge *Ra- pid* met *Jessey*, voor wier voortreffelyke hoedanigheeden hy niet ongevoelig kan blyven.

De uitmuntende zal van *Frank Vakland*, de broeder van *Jessey*, een eerlyke boeren jongen, is byzonder wel vervult.

O Noctes, coenaeque Divum!
Sermo oritur, non de villis, domibusve alienis.
— sed, quod magis ad nos
Pertinet, et nesure malum est, agitamus,
Utrumne divitis homines, &c.

HORATIUS.

HET mogt den Vry-Metselaaren onder de Zin-spreuk LA FIDELÉ SINCÉRITÉ! op Vry- dag den 5de dezer gebeuren, het aan hun, door den Eerbaarwaardigen Heere van *Riems- dyk*, zoo gracieus; als gul ten gebruike af- gestaan ruim, aanzienlyk en zeer geschikt gebouw op de Tygersgragt, met de daar by behoorende plegtigheden te betrekken.

De Leden van de Loge LA VERTUEUSE, tot dit statelyk Inwydings Feest uitgenoodigd, in een Corps verscheenen, hebben aan hetzelfde geenen geringen laisten bygezet.

Zeer vele Leden van andere Loges hebben daarenboven hunne hoogst aangename, en vereerende tegenwoordigheid, wel aan deeze plichtigheid willen schenken, en hier door tevens het gegrondste recht, op de oprichtste en welgemeenste erkentelykheid van LA Fi- dele Sincerité, verworven.

Wet en Regel verbieden, om in byzonder- heden ten dezer opzichte te treden; gehei- ligen pligt gebied daarentegen, om over het der dezer gelegenheid verrigte en verhan- delde den sluier der stilzwijgendheid, en des geheimis, te schuiven.

Wy schroomen echter niet om langs deezen weg, met genoegen ten kennisse van allen te brengen, dat het vereenigd gezelschap, zig, onder het genot der edelste gaven, met betame- lyken vreugd, en gepaste vrolykheid, tot in den vroegen morgen vermaakt heeft, en we- deerzydsch over elkanderen te vreden, onder de plichtigste betuiging, van, by zoodanige plichtigheid eigenaartig passende onderlinge vriendschap, en overeenstemming, van een gescheiden is.

Batavia den 13 Mey 1815.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] May 6—Schooner Anna Maria, Gro- novius, from Grisse 19th April.—Cargo, Coffee,— Passenger, Mr. Heidenrick.
Do. 7—Ship Charlotte, G. James, from Sourabaya 2d May.—Cargo, Timber.—Schooner Hemler, J. J. Hemler, from Cheribon 29th April.
Do. 8—Brig Maria, R. de Vos, from Indramayo 6th May.—Cargo, Coffee.
Do. 9—Brig Johanna Maria, W. van Lening, from Samarang 4th May.—Passengers, Lieutenant Burne and W. Wakes.
Do. 10—Schooner Maria Louisa, J. H. Vysma, from Sourabaya 1st May.—Passengers, Mrs. Vollen- hoven and child.—Ship Governor Raffles, James Neish, from London 2d January.
Do. 11—H. C. C. Benares, Captain W. Eatwell, from Macassar 14th April.—Brig Helena, J. Ross, from Indramayo 9th May.—Cargo, Coffee.
DEPARTURE.] May 6—Ship Betsey, J. C. Ross, for Tagal.—Passengers, Mr. Ivatts and family.

BIRTH.

Yesterday Morning the Lady of Mr. Vin- cent, of a Daughter.

Europe.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, OCTOBER 17, 1814.
Captain Macdougall arrived early this morning with a dispatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Ma- jesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by Colonel Brook, of which the following is a copy:—

On board His Majesty's ship Tonnant, Chesapeake, September 17.
My Lord—I have the honour to inform your Lord- ship, that the division of troops under the command of Major General Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco River, dis- tant from Baltimore about thirteen miles, with the view of pushing a reconnaissance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town; and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lays through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back River and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile. Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrench- ed himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced. The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch, and strengthening its front by a low abatis, both which, however, he precipitately aban- doned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear guard.

About two miles beyond this post our advance be- came engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal them-

selves. At this moment the gallant General Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and country. Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession; one who whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or a corps, had alike dis- played the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise, and devotion to the service. If ever it were permit- ted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy pri- vilege. Thus it is, that the honour of addressing your Lordship, and the command of this army, have devolv- ed upon me; duties which, under any other circum- stances, might have been embraced as the most envia- ble gifts of fortune; and here I venture to solicit, through your Lordship, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstances of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Balti- more, where a corps of about 6000 men six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered posted under cover of a wood drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and in- lets of the Patapsco and Back Rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position. I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under the command of Major Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 83th light infantry, under Major Gubbins and the light companies of the army under Major Pringle, of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmish- ers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regi- ment, under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained unperceived a lodgment close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Mullings, consisting of the 44th regiment, under Major Johnson, the marines of the fleet, under Captain Robyns, and a detachment of seamen, under Captain Money, of the *Trave*, formed line along the enemy's front; while the left brigade, under Colonel Paterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Major Whitaker, the 2d battalion marines by Lieut. Col. Malcolm, and a detachment of marines, by Major Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with or- ders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement. In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than fifteen minutes, the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a con- siderable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred in killed and wounded; while at the most moderate computation he is at least one thou- sand hors de combat. The 5th regiment of militia, in particular has been represented as nearly annihilated. The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarka- tion) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice Admiral the Hon. Alexander Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previous- ly proposed.

At day break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at ten o'clock I occupied a favourable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town. Baltimore is completely sur- rounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of palisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work: I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the northward and westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin Hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could ob- tain, by about 15,000 men, with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Captain McDougall, the bearer of these dis- patches, will have the honour to point out to your Lordship those particular points of the line which I had proposed to act on. During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander in Chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the entrance to the harbour being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable. Under these circum- stances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instruc- tions, it was agreed between the Vice Admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights.

Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of twenty vessels in different parts of the harbour, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the Government to concen- trate all the military force of the surrounding states, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, be- sides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours. This tardy movement was partly caused by an expecta- tion that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us; but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night. Having ascertained, at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no dispo- sition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down, and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably in- creased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your Lordship that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity, and ardour, display- ed by every description of force, whether naval, mili- tary, or marine, during the whole of those operations.

[The Colonel here acknowledges his obligations to Sir A. Cochrane, Admiral Cockburn, Capt. E. Crol- ton, Col. Paterson, &c. &c.]

(Signed) ARTHUR BROOK, Col. Commanding.

Return of the Killed and Wounded, in Action with the Enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th Sept. 1814.

TOTAL—1 general staff, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 14 sergeants, 29 rank and file, wounded.

OFFICERS KILLED—General Staff—Major General Robert Ross.—21st Fusiliers—Lieut. Gracie.

OFFICERS WOUNDED—21st Fusiliers—Brevet Major Renny, slightly; Lieut. Leavocq, severely.—44th Regt.—Brevet Major Cruise, slightly; Capt. H. Greenshields, dangerously (since dead); Capt. G. Hill, Lieut. R. Cruise, Ensign J. White, severely.—85th Light Infantry—Captains W. P. De Bathe and J. D. Hicks, Lieut. G. Wellings, slightly.—Royal Marines—Capt. John Robyns, severely.

This Gazette contains also a Dispatch of the 12th ult. from Sir A. Cochrane, inclosing a Report from Capt. Gordon, of the Seahorse, relative to the operations against Alexandria, and a Dispatch of the 17th, inclosing a Report of the 15th, from Admiral Cockburn, giving the details of the expedition against Baltimore. Capt. Gordon, entered the Potomac on the 17th August, with the Seahorse, Euryalus, Devastation, Etna, Meteor, Erebus, and Anna, and the Maria dispatch boat. From the difficulty of the navigation they did not arrive opposite to Fort Washington until the evening of the 27th. The garrison retreated on the bursting of the first shell, but the Commodore, suspecting some concealed design, caused the fire to be continued. At 8 P. M. the powder magazine exploded. Next morning we took possession of the works, consisting of a fort mounting two 52 pounders, two 32s, and eight 24s, a battery on the beach of five 18s, a martello tower, with two 12s, and a battery in the rear, of two 12 and six 6-pounders. The guns, which had been already spiked by the enemy, were completely destroyed by our seamen. The squadron then went up the river to Alexandria, and a capitulation was entered into by the Common Council of that city, the substance of which was given in our last. On the 31st August the squadron moved down the river, bringing off a small gun-boat and 21 merchant vessels fully laden. The Devastation having grounded, her destruction was attempted by 3 fire-vessels and 5 row-boats; the latter were, however, chased back to Alexandria by the boats of the squadron, and the fire-ships were towed to a distance. Another attempt of the same kind against the Devastation proved equally abortive; and the batteries which had been erected along the banks of the river to annoy the squadron on its retreat were completely silenced. Capt. Gordon says, "I cannot close this detail of operations, comprising a period of 23 days, without begging leave to call your attention to the singular exertion of those whom I had the honour to command, by which our success was effected. Our hammocks were down only two nights during the whole time; the many laborious duties we had to perform were executed with a cheerfulness which I shall ever remember with pride." The total of the loss sustained, on our side, is stated at 7 killed and 35 wounded.

Sir A. Cochrane's Dispatch of the 17th ult. sets out with stating that the approaching equinoctial new moon rendering it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, to act upon the plans which had been concerted previous to the departure of the Epigonia Major General Ross and himself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration upon the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack, should circumstances appear to justify it. He then proceeds to give an outline of the subsequent operations. Of the heroic General Ross he speaks in the following terms: "It is a tribute to the memory of this gallant and respected Officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that his Majesty's service and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, have sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal, which he manifested on every occasion, while I had the honour of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings. Too heedless of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honour of his army, has caused the termination of his valuable life. The Major General has left a wife and family, for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide."—In Admiral Cockburn's Report we find the following passage on the same melancholy subject. "Our country, Sir, has lost in him one of its best and bravest soldiers, and those who knew him, as I did, a friend most honoured and beloved; and I trust, Sir, I may be forgiven for considering it a sacred duty I owe to him to mention here, that whilst his wounds were binding up, and we were placing him on the bier which was to carry him off the field, he assured me the wounds he had received in the performance of his duty to his country caused him not a pang; but he felt alone anxiety for a wife and family dearer to him than his life, whom, in the event of the fatal termination he foresaw, he recommended to the protection and notice of his Majesty's Government and the country."

Killed and Wounded belonging to the Navy disembarked with the Army under Major General Ross.

Total killed—1 petty officer, 3 seamen, 3 marines. Total wounded—1 officer, 6 petty officers, 22 seamen, 15 marines.

KILLED.—Melpomene—Mr. William (or Arthur) Edmonson, clerk.—WOUNDED.—Tonnant—Captain Robyns, Royal Marines, severely; Mr. Charles Ogle, midshipman, severely.—Diadem—Lieutenant Sampson Marshall, severely.

Naval Brigade, commanded by Captain Edward Crofton—6 killed, 32 wounded, 1 missing.

Marine Brigade commanded by Captain Robyns—1 killed, 16 wounded.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Perhaps the appointment of Soult as Minister at War, and of Suchet as Governor of Alsace, are symptoms of the determination of France to take an efficient part in the Congress. Notwithstanding the difficulties which have arisen respecting Saxony and Poland, it is said, in "the Chronicle of the Congress," published at Vienna, that the affairs of those two nations have been settled by a Secret Convention, and that there are no grounds to fear the revival of hostilities. The annexation of Saxony to Prussia appears to be opposed by France, Bavaria, and Austria, most strongly by the two former, and to be supported by Russia, and, of course, by Prussia. The opinion of England, on this point, is said to be looked to; and this is the situation in such important questions, which England, after her great exertions for Europe, ought to hold. As no particulars of the re-

ported secret settlement are published, we have only to hope, that if it be true, it has been framed on principles of national and political justice. The new French Treasury Bills continue to fall. They are at 6 two-thirds per cent discount. The funds remain at 71 1-5. The intelligence from Madrid, it will be seen, communicates little more than fresh instances of the perseverance of the Court in the ungracious and disgusting system of internal policy, which dates its revival in that country from the return of Ferdinand. The arrests of individuals still continue.

By letters from Cadiz to the 19th ult. we learn that the expedition for the Spanish settlements in America, which had been so long delayed on account of the fever, was about to sail for its destination. The troops composing it amount to full 10,000 men. We are truly sorry to find that the general opinion in Spain is, that the British Government encouraged the late Ministry of Ferdinand VII. in their violent proceedings against the Patriots.

DEC. 15.

We have received Halifax and American Papers to the 19th ult. There seems a complete end to the war on the Niagara frontier with respect to the enemy's operations, and much discontent is expressed at the circumstance of orders having been given to General Brown to retreat with a superior force when he was on the point of attacking General Drummond. But the American General probably knew that reinforcements were on their way to join General Drummond, and that his retreat might then be not so easy. In communicating the intelligence of the close of the campaign on the part of the Americans, the Halifax Paper to the 18th induces us to infer, that, though the Americans considered the campaign as closed, we had very different ideas and intentions; and, in fact, we understand that Sir James Yeo was to sail with fresh troops to join Gen. Drummond on the 1st ult. They would join about the 5th, and active operations would commence about the 9th. General Brown, with part of his army, has retired to Sackett's Harbour, leaving General Bissel with a force at Fort Erie.

A very considerable alarm had been excited by a report that an additional British force had entered the Chesapeake Bay on the 31st October. But on the 9th the opinion was, that the vessels in question were those which had left the Bay on and before the 28th of October, bound to Halifax or Bermuda, and which, apprehensive of an easterly storm, were putting back for a harbour. The Editor of *The New York Gazette* adds, "Our opinion that this is the case, is strengthened by the fact, that as late as the 19th ultimo no additional force had arrived either at Bermuda or at Halifax.—The very idea of the danger to which we have been exposed, has roused the exertions of every man in preparing for the worst; and to that state of preparation which now exists, we are indebted for our present tranquillity and safety. We are now prepared; and we feel confident that no force at present on our sea-board (even with those said to be on their way under Lord Hill), could succeed at this season in any attempt upon this city."

The proceedings of the American Congress come down to the 25th October. They have been occupied chiefly in providing for the exigencies of the Government, and when we say that every Tax formerly levied in the United States has been doubled, we are nearly correct. The following are a few of the new objects of Taxation, viz.—Manufactured tobacco and snuff, in the hands of the manufacturer; candles, of tallow and spermaceti; hats, leather, pig iron, castings; bar, rolled, and slit iron; and on nails, made by the aid of machinery; on furniture above a certain value, except beds, bedding, and articles of domestic manufacture, in the hands of the owner; beer, ale, and porter, in the hands of the manufacturer; boots above a certain price, in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on vats, for the manufacture of paper; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold and silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasure horses, kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards, and on lotteries. Our Readers will see, from the speech of the Chief Magistrate of Rhode Island, that the example of Massachusetts, in departing from the union, will in all probability, be followed by the former State.

Yesterday Commodore Owen left Spring Gardens Hotel, to proceed to America, to take the command off that station.

It is reported, that there are agents from President Madison now in Europe, endeavouring to impress upon the public a belief, that peace will soon be concluded between this country and America, and that their object is to excite a false confidence in Holland,

where they are endeavouring to negotiate a loan; and also in England, where they are endeavouring to induce our merchants to purchase American stock. This is said to be the true cause of the pacific rumours that are now so frequent on the Continent, and on the Exchange of London. The latest accounts from Halifax are to the 12th ult. they have been brought by the *Ocean* transport, and give an account of military operations. Gen. Kempt is come to England, for the purpose of informing Government of the real state of affairs in Canada. We learn from the Southern States, that a privateer from Savannah lately landed at the Bahama Islands, where the crew plundered and burnt 27 private houses, under pretence that it was a retaliation for the destruction of public property at Washington. Such are the American notions of retaliation! Great apprehensions prevailed at Savannah and other towns in the neighbourhood, that a British squadron would pay them a visit.

Some interesting intelligence is contained in letters and papers from Rio Janeiro to the 21st of October. To counteract the effect of the late Treaty with Great Britain, a duty has been imposed of 30 per cent, upon all goods exported from the Brazils, which are not destined to ports and territories under the Government of the Prince Regent of Portugal. It is asserted, that the negotiation of Lord Strangford, for the final and total abolition of the Slave Trade under the Portuguese flag and authority is terminated, and that the Court of the Brazils has assented to its cessation within the term of four years.

An edict to this effect was placarded at Pernambuco and the other principal settlements, that the merchants might have due notice on the subject. Notwithstanding the contrary statements in some of our letters, and the preparation of four ships of war ostensibly for the purpose of conveying the Prince and his suite to Europe, we learn that his Royal Highness has no present thoughts of re-passing the Atlantic.

Numerous meetings are about to be held in different parts of Somersetshire to petition Parliament on the subject of the Property Tax.

The American Generals and Naval Officers on the Canada frontiers are continually involved in quarrels. General Brown has written to Commodore Chauncey, apparently on business, but evidently calculated to convey some vulgar reproaches for omitting to support him as he ought to have done at Lake Ontario. The want of assistance, he admits, renders his situation at Fort Erie extremely precarious, and will make his retreat from that place doubtful and difficult in case such a step is necessary.

The Tribunal "*de premiere instance*," at Rouen, on the 25th of November, condemned Jacques Duval, aged 61, writer and newsman, residing at Rouen, in the penalty of 200 francs and two years' imprisonment for disturbing the free exercise of a public worship, in holding outrageous language concerning Louis the XVIth, on the occasion of the service performed in honour of that unfortunate Monarch, and the august victims of his family, and for his conduct towards M. Lefebvre, who censured his culpable behaviour; and finding that Duval had shewn in various circumstances that he was an enemy to the reigning family, and that his scurrilous discourses rendered him a person dangerous to public tranquillity, the same tribunal ordered him to remain under the surveillance of the High Police during ten years.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, Oct. 14.—"This day the body of the brave Sir Peter Parker, which had been previously embalmed, and conveyed to this island in his Majesty's ship *Hebrus*, Capt. Palmer, was brought on shore and buried. Every honour and every testimony of respect due to the rank and to the exalted heroism of this gallant and lamented young officer was paid to his remains. The whole garrison, with detachments of seamen and marines from all the fleet and ships in the harbour, the Governor, the General, the Admiral, and all the respectable inhabitants, attended the mournful ceremony, which was awful and impressive in the highest degree, and many a tear accompanied to the grave the last remains of this true naval hero. The officers and crew of his ship (the *Menelaus*) anxious to unite in this last testimony of respect to the remains of their brave Commander, have appropriated the entire prize-money of a vessel captured by the *Menelaus* on her first arrival in the American seas, for the purpose of rearing a noble and lasting testimony of their affection to his memory; and Admiral Cockburn has also put on foot a subscription amongst those of his brother officers by whom he was loved and regarded, the amount of which is to be added thereto so that there will be a sufficient sum to mark, in the most dignified and impressive manner, the high estimation in which Sir Peter was held by that profession to which he was so true an ornament."

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Crabb was sworn into the command of the Lord Melville, destined to Madras and Bengal.

A considerable concentration of troops, for India, is now taking place in the Isle of Wight. Strong detachments have continued to arrive in the Island for the last fortnight. The recent arrangements which have been made in the Island, and which are still going forward render that depot the most convenient imaginable for the India Company. Part of the troops belong to Government and part to the Company.

Lord Cawdor has liberally adopted an admirable code of regulations, drawn up for his Lordship's sanction, for the future judicial management of his Baron Courts in Wales, as Lord Paramount, by which the disgraceful practice of pettyfogging attorneys will be prevented, and the long continued oppression on humble individuals completely removed.

DECEMBER 18.

The following communication from Halifax, dated the 22d ult. was received yesterday at Lloyd's:—

"The *Bacchante* arrived here a few days ago, with a fine brig privateer called the *MacDonough* of 200 tons, and 71 men, out 24 hours from Portsmouth, N. H. and entirely new. There were 14 masters of merchantmen serving before the mast for want of better employment. The *Bacchante* has sent in the *Harlequin* schooner, from the same port, on her first cruise; she is nearly 400 tons, and has 150 men. The *Leander* has brought in the General Putnam schooner privateer of 130 tons, and 80 men. The mania for privateering is increasing in the American ports. At Boston, and in the neighbourhood, every slip is appropriated to building them of very large dimensions. The American ship privateer of 22 guns, (long nines, and two 32-pound carronades) and 150 men, sailed from Portsmouth, N. H. on the 31st ult. on a cruise; and it is strongly reported, that the *President* and *Constitution* frigates are at sea; which is more than probable, as, by the accounts, they were only waiting for an opportunity to get out. One of our frigates is just going to sea with 40 men short of her complement, and most of our ships on this station in the same state. How unthinking of the Admiralty, when so many seamen are turned loose in England, that they do not send out a sufficient number (2000 at least are wanted) to fill up the deficiency in the squadron. The credit of the captains and officers of our frigates are at stake, independent of the honour of the country; for the American frigates are not only superior in the numbers, but in the quality of their seamen. If any thing is intended to be done to the northward in the spring, 20,000 men will be required; for though the Northern States are better disposed towards England than the Southern, that jealous feeling resulting from the blockade of their ports, and the invasion of their shores, will rouse them *en masse*. The harbours from Cape Cod, to the entrance of the Penobscot, are made very strong, and the line of battle ships *Independence* and *Washington*, the former at Boston, and the latter at Portsmouth, are fitted with guns, and intended as floating batteries. There are privateers off this harbour, which plunder every vessel coming in or going out, notwithstanding we have three line of battle ships, six frigates, and four sloops now here."

The state of the Consolidated Fund and the War Taxes for the current quarter is particularly promising. The former has already produced 1,000,000l. more than the corresponding quarter of last year; and the surplus of the war taxes, compared with the same period, amounts to about 900,000l.

DECEMBER 27.

Though the Dispatches (from Ghent) arrived in the morning, nothing was suffered to transpire from the Government Offices till the afternoon. This delay was occasioned by the etiquette of summoning the Ministers; after which it was necessary that the Dispatches should be laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which was done by the Earl of Liverpool. In consequence of this delay (for even the Park and Tower guns

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office,
MOLENVLIET.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

remained muzzled) none were in the secret for some time but those connected with the American junta; and in consequence many were taken in by the Peace Policy-mongers, who gave 50 guineas to receive 100 if peace was signed by the 1st of January, and 75 for the 15th; soon afterwards they gave 75 for the 1st of January, and 85 for the 15th; and 50 guineas to receive 100, if any Treaty or Convention should be signed before twelve o'clock last night.—We have not heard that any demur has yet been made to the equity of giving money to be returned with increase upon the condition of a certain fact taking place before a specified time, the party giving, knowing at the same time, that the fact was put beyond the power of contingency to affect. Had a Cochrane Johnstone been there and on the safe side, there would have been noise enough.

In the evening the news was announced in both the Theatres. It was received with plaudits; but there were many dissentients, who expressed their dislike of the terms by groans and hisses.

Some of the terms that have been announced are unquestionably satisfactory; but on one point we find great difference of opinion to prevail; namely, leaving the question of disputed territory—or, in other words, the settlement of a new boundary line, to Commissioners to be respectively appointed.

To this one of the principal objections urged is, that a treaty having been signed, Ministers will probably relax in their exertions for maintaining by force of arms the fair claims of this country to a safe barrier; that in the mean time the Americans, in the fear of a protracted war, will every day be increasing their means both of defence and offence; that thus the relative position of the two countries will in the interim be changed to the disadvantage of Britain; and that, consequently, an advantage will thus be given to the United States in the future discussions, which they never could have obtained under a system of vigorous warfare carried on for the purpose of commanding the proper terms.

In support of these objections to the Treaty, it is urged, that Monroe's letter is an avowal of the determination of the American Government not to concede a single point for which the contest was carried on. He declares in that letter, that "The United States must relinquish no right, or perish in the struggle; there is no intermediate ground to rest on; a concession of one point, leads directly to the surrender of every other." It is therefore contended, that as the American Commissioners have conceded more than one point, the Treaty will not be ratified by Madison, and that, in the mean time, by the possible relaxation on our part, already hinted at, we may, and probably will be put in worse circumstances than before the signing of the Treaty.

Now it is true, certainly, that the Treaty does concede certain points denied by Monroe's letter, and therefore it is possible that the American Commissioners assumed, without possessing the powers of Plenipotentiaries; and their conclusions may be rejected. But, on the other hand, it ought not to be overlooked that our Ministers, and much more so our Plenipotentiaries at Ghent could know nothing of Monroe's letter at the time they came to a conclusion on this Treaty. It was only on Monday se'nnight that the draft was acceded to by the Cabinet, with the addition of the clause that hostilities should not be considered as terminated till the Treaty should be ratified by the President.

Now it was not till Thursday last that the copy of Monroe's letter reached this country—and on Saturday the Treaty was signed—probably before that letter was seen by our Plenipotentiaries: for it could not be sent off from London before Thursday night.

It is exceedingly probable that new instructions were sent with a copy of that letter, as soon as possible; but it would be absurd to blame Ministers for not possessing powers denied to man. Who could possibly tell that within three days after agreeing to the terms, a production of such a quality as Monroe's letter should arrive?

We have no hesitation in saying, that to have agreed to such a Treaty, in the face of such a letter, would have betrayed great weakness, but Ministers have not done this

—they could not possibly know of its existence.

But the letter does exist, and the Treaty has been signed. What should follow? A degree of exertion and preparation for war even exceeding what they might have contemplated as requisite and necessary, in the event of the Negotiation proving fruitless. For it must not be disguised, that every evil is to be apprehended from the delays that may be interposed by the quivering, quibbling chicanery of Madisonian pettifoggish diplomacy. A single blow that can be inflicted upon the enemy ought not to be withheld; for in spite of the Treaty, we are convinced that Madison's signature will, even now, be obtained only by thrusting him into compliance.

When Madison's signature shall have been obtained will the danger be then over? No. The principal business will still remain to be settled—the new boundary line. In the mean time the Americans will keep improving their means to command, if they cannot, as in the Treaty by which the last boundaries were settled, outwit our Commissioners, and obtain by negotiation, such a boundary as may enable them at any time to invade Canada, and ultimately to rob us of that possession.

Our opinion is—and we state it without disguise, that if we relax in measures of hostility before the boundary be actually settled, Canada will be lost to this country at no very remote period. The appearance of Monroe's letter certainly gives to our Ministers a right to demand, notwithstanding the Treaty, that the frontier boundary shall be settled definitively before the cessation of hostilities—upon this plain ground, that the American Government stands convicted of want of good faith; for either the President has spoken falsely to the United States through Monroe, or the United States have spoken falsely through their Commissioners at Ghent, and it is highly proper that this contradiction be cleared up before this country act upon the present Treaty.

This morning (though a holiday at the Bank) the Stock Exchange exhibited a scene of as great bustle and confusion as we ever witnessed. Consols opened at 67½, at which price they continued very steadily for some time, and much business was done; but afterwards the Funds declined. The following were the fluctuations up to twelve o'clock:

Consols for account, 67½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Reduced, 66½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Omnium, 6½ ½ ½ ½ ½

To-day we received Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday last. Their contents, so far as they relate to Vienna, are interesting. To many other absurd measures, King Ferdinand of Spain has superadded that of sending an Embassy to Bonaparte! It had for its object, however, an act of justice towards society at large, in the punishment of the Prince of the Peace; but, as might have been expected from the sworn protector of every description of crime, Bonaparte will not deliver him up to justice.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, DECEMBER 6.

A very interesting cause between Louis Bonaparte and the Duchess or Countess of St. Len, is about to be brought before the Court of the Lower Seine.

It is said that the two Houses will close their session about Christmas, and that the session of 1815 will open in the month of April.

The Director-General of Commerce has just announced that, according to direct advices, the yellow fever of America prevails at Cadiz and Porto Real, in Andalusia.

Passengers who have arrived from Lisbon relate, that before their departure a remarkable circumstance occurred there. An American ship having just quitted that port, an English frigate, without waiting the time prescribed by the regulations of neutral ports, prepared to weigh immediately, and to pursue the American. The Portuguese authorities insisted on compliance with those regulations. The frigate refused to obey. The fort fired upon her; she returned the fire, and some men were killed on both sides. The frigate did not sail.

Yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies M. Emeric David moved for an address to

his Majesty, praying him to grant, on good ground, to brothers and sisters-in-law, the permission to contract marriage; as granted in similar cases to uncles, and nieces, aunts and nephews. M. David cited, in support of his motion, 1,756 written applications to the Chancellor of France on this subject, exclusive of verbal representations. The proposal was referred to the Committees for consideration.

The law relative to making Marseilles a free port, was passed by a majority of 127 to 21.

PARIS, DECEMBER 22.

On the 19th instant a Neapolitan Courier travelling in great haste to London, passed over from Calais to Dover.

His Majesty by an Ordonnance, dated on the 16th, has directed a Regiment of Infantry to be raised under the denomination of the Foreign Colonial Regiment, in which the Spanish and Portuguese Officers and soldiers in the pay of France, and who are in a condition to serve, will be admitted. This regiment will have an Etat-Major and three battalions.

HAVRE, NOV. 28.

It results from a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Marine Department, "that no change having been introduced into the colonial administration of the Danish and Swedish possessions, French vessels would be admitted at St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew, on the same conditions as before the war. But, whereas, in consequence of the dissensions which agitate South America, the presence of our flag in that quarter might give rise to unfavourable interpretation which it is prudent to avoid, there is consequently no occasion for the merchants to engage in speculations respecting those colonial productions." His Excellency, however, adds, "that there is nothing to prevent the vessels preparing for China, as well as for that part of the United States which is not included in the English blockade, from sailing for their destinations."

HANOVER, NOV. 25.

A report was circulated that the Duchy of Brunswick, or at least the western part of that State, would be united to Hanover. That the Duke was to receive indemnities for the country so ceded, was of course implied. It is now known almost to a certainty that this idea has been relinquished, and that the Duchy of Brunswick will remain as it was in 1806. It is said that a powerful Monarch takes a lively interest in the fate of the country of Brunswick, and has promised the Duke that no attack shall be made upon his rights and independence. For the rest nothing positive is known concerning the accessions which this kingdom is likely to receive. It is merely presumed that they will be in the ancient circle of Westphalia.

VIENNA, NOV. 24.

The Congress will not terminate in a new war, whatever certain speculators may say. The two great obstacles, Poland and Saxony, have been removed by a Secret Convention. Without speaking of the exhaustion in every State, England has too many commercial ties to manage, and the Bourbons are too sincerely attached to peace, for the repose of Europe to have any thing to fear in these quarters. The three great Sovereigns of the North have given their most solemn word of honour to do any thing, rather than consent to a new war in Europe. But this happy certainty neither excludes demonstrations, necessary, perhaps, to accelerate decision, nor the very great probability of a war against the Turks.

NOVEMBER 25.

Since the 18th inst. a greater degree of agitation prevails in the public mind, more especially among those who flatter themselves with being more deeply initiated than the rest in the secrets of diplomacy. Several reasons are assigned for this sensation; but nothing appears to be sufficiently positive to entitle them to credit.

France and Bavaria continue, it is said, to make common cause in favour of Saxony; they have declared their sentiments in a strong and decisive manner for the independence of that kingdom. Austria likewise appears to coincide with them in opinion, without discovering so much zeal and energy. The different parties are authorized to expect the support of England; Russia supports Prus-

sia. The latter Power will have Saxony: how is this important matter to be settled? This, time will soon discover.

The Declaration of the King of Saxony, which has been officially communicated to all the Ministers at the Congress, to all the Princes of Germany, and inculcated among the people, has produced a lively sensation.

FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA, NOV. 25.

General Koller has certainly departed for the Isle of Elba. Previous to his departure, he had long conferences with Lord Castlereagh. It is confidently stated, that his mission relates to the different claims on the island put forth from several quarters. It is also confidently said, that the fate of Poland is decided; and that the partition of that country will be consummated, Austria having categorically refused to give up her Polish provinces.

MADRID, NOV. 22.

The arrests have not yet ceased. Romanillas the principal author of the Constitution framed by the Junta of Bayonne, has been imprisoned, as well as his brother; and persons under arrest are every day brought from Madrid to the principal towns of Andalusia. A strong detachment of grenadiers guard Macanaz in his own house, and does not allow him to communicate with any one. It is supposed that the King's Confessor, Ostolaza, who certainly retires from the Court, will retire to Murcia. General Freyre is named for the War Minister, and it is said that Count Espelate, Viceroy of Navarre, is called to Madrid. A frigate from the Havannah, which had put into Bootun, where she was blockaded several days, is arrived at Cadiz bringing from three to four millions of piastres for the merchants. The expedition for Buenos Ayres, under General Murillo, is ready to sail; the delay that it experienced arose from want of funds, but this inconvenience has been removed. Casas Foras is still at Irum.

VALLADOLID, NOV. 25.

Letters from Madrid mention that M. Thomas Moyano is definitively appointed Minister of Grace and Justice. His predecessor, Macanaz, is to be conveyed to the castle of Villavictoria, an ancient palace of the Court, and which, for several years past, has been converted into a public hospital. It was to this place that the Prince of the Peace was conducted at the period of the abdication of King Charles IV. It is reported that the Ex-Minister, Macanaz, is dangerously ill of an attack of the gout; but it does not appear that this visitation has mitigated the rigour of the King. Hopes were indulged, but in vain, that the influence of the Canon Ostolaza and of his colleague, R. P. De Atalaya, would have suffered some diminution. The former has ceased to preach, and the latter has abandoned his inflammatory journal; but both take an active part in the Councils of his Majesty. It is not ascertained how far the Duke D'Infantado, M. Cevalles, and the new Minister of Justice, will be subject to this influence. M. Escoiquiz no longer appears at Court. The Duke D'Infantado, still President of Castile, enjoys the highest favour; M. De Cevallos, being Minister, seems to have declined publishing the answer which he had promised relative to the Marquis of Almenara's production.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 1.

According to the accounts from Constantinople, the Princess lately born to the Grand Signior has received the name of Sultana Schar. The ravages of the plague are diminished in Constantinople. Redschab Aga, with his Kijar and Sileklar, were beheaded by order of the Porte; on their arrival at Rudschuck. The letters from Vienna have nothing new respecting the Congress. The grand carousal took place on the 27th November. All the Sovereigns were present except the Emperor of Russia, whose indisposition continues. There were about 2,500 masks.

FRENCH PAPERS.

We have received French Papers to the 6th instant. On the 29th ult. Count Blacas presented to the Chamber of Deputies a plan of a law for liquidating the debts contracted by Louis XVIII. during his exile. The total amount is estimated at 30,000,000*fr.* It is proposed, that inscriptions in the Grand Book shall be given

to the creditors, and that the interest on these claims, prior to the 1st of July, 1816, shall be paid out of the Civil List funds. In the Bill respecting the responsibility of Ministers, the punishment of death is pronounced against all Ministers who attempt the safety of the King's person, or the safety, internal or external, of the State, by communications with the enemies of France, or to subvert the Royal authority, the order of succession to the crown, or the constitutional power of one of the three branches of the legislative authority. Every Minister guilty of attempts on the public rights of the French, consecrated and defined by the Constitutional Charter, will be punished with imprisonment for a time in a place of strength. Louis XVIII. has ordered the sum of 180,000*l.* to be distributed monthly, out of the funds of the Civil List, among such of his faithful subjects as did not abandon him, and whom the calamities of the Revolution have left without fortune. Marshal Soult has been appointed Minister at War, Count Bignon, Minister of Marine, and M. D'André, Director-General of Police. Marshal Suchet has been appointed Governor of Alsace. The colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe have been actually delivered up to the French troops. The *Moniteur* contains a declaration issued on the 4th inst. by the King of Saxony, protesting against the occupation of his country by Prussia, and notifying to his subjects, and Europe at large, that he will never consent to the cession of the states inherited from his ancestors, nor accept any indemnity or equivalent that may be offered to him. The Duke of Weimar has also protested against the seizure of Saxony. The *Moniteur* and several of the minor journals assume a bolder tone than usual, in their comments upon the partitioning projects meditated by the principal allied powers and assert that Louis XVIII. supports by his Ambassador at Vienna these principles of moderation and inflexible justice from which he would as little depart, even with victorious armies as with Plenipotentiaries. Prussia, it is alleged, in consequence of the obstacles opposed to her views upon Saxony, has offered to renounce them, on condition of having the Polish territory as far as the Vistula guaranteed to her. This, however, is opposed by Russia, which it is said, is bent on incorporating all Poland with her vast dominions. Several of the other powers have proposed the re-establishment of Poland under a Polish Prince, or a Prince of a German House. The difference on these important subjects have prevented the formal opening of Congress at the period intended. In the mean time the German Committee continue their labours, and have agreed upon 12 fundamental articles, the tenor of which is not disclosed. The Pope and the Emperor Francis are still at variance with respect to the territories belonging to the Holy See, which are occupied by Austrian troops.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA.—An articles in the *Austrian Observer*, a journal which is said to convey the sentiments of Prince Metternich, treats at some length on the affairs of the Congress, and mentions the principles on which it was framed by the Powers who concluded the treaty of Paris, in order to negotiate matters in the most speedy way, that is to say, the confidential. The central point for the conduct of business, is composed of Powers who signed the treaty of Paris—Russia, Prussia, Austria, England, France, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain. The Austrian Plenipotentiary presides. The German Constitution is planned by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, and Wirtemberg, and will be speedily discussed by them, with the other German Courts. Negotiations as to the Duchy of Warsaw are carried on between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, under the mediation of England. The undetermined territorial arrangements in Germany are subject to the negotiations of Ministers of the Powers interested. This is distinct from deliberations on the future Constitution of Germany. The affairs of Switzerland are prosecuted with the Deputies of the Confederacy, under

the mediation of the principal European Powers. For the settlement of questions undetermined in Italy; there are as many negotiations on foot as parties interested.

Prince Christian of Denmark has completely recovered from his recent illness. He visited the theatre at Copenhagen on the 21st ult. and was greeted by the audience with the most enthusiastic applause.

At the late fair at Frankfort on the Oder, an immense quantity of English printed cottons was disposed of. The continental cotton manufactures found no buyers.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

RESTORATION OF THE UNSOLD PROPERTY OF EMIGRANTS.

The Law respecting this subject, agreed upon by the Legislative Bodies, and sanctioned by his Majesty, consists of 14 Articles, the far greater part of which consist of various exceptions to the leading ones, which provide generally for the restitution of the latter. The following are the principal:—

Art. 2. All immovable property, sequestered or confiscated, on the score of emigration; and also that which reverted to the State, by the division or failure of succession, which have not been sold, and now form part of the National Domains, shall be restored to those who were the proprietors, or to their heirs, on proving their titles.

The property which should have been ceded to the *Caisse d'Amortissement*, and of which that office now holds the possession, shall in like manner be restored, when the claims thereon are settled.

Art. 3. There shall be no remission of proceeds already received: Nevertheless the sums arising from discounts, made or pending; or the terms expired, and not paid; also the sums arising from discounts on the price of National Domains, sold and accruing to Emigrants, shall be received by the *Caisse de Domains*, who shall restore the same to the ancient proprietors, or to their heirs, on proving titles.

The last Article of the Law goes to suspend until the 1st of January, 1816, all actions on the part of the creditors of Emigrants, respecting property restored by the present Law, care being taken that security shall be afforded to them for the eventual adjustment of their claims.

MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

The Governor of the Castle of Vincennes has agreed, it seems, to comply with the new order of things; but he says that he has a prisoner in his keeping whom he will deliver up to nobody but the King himself, and whose "name will astonish all Europe." Conjecture has of course been set busily to work with respect to this person. There was a report the other day, that the Queen of Etruria and her son (branches of the Spanish House of Bourbon) were in this castle; but their names are not calculated to produce the promised astonishment, and besides, Louis the 18th has nothing particularly to do with them. It is now surmised that the unknown is a son of the late King Louis the 16th,—perhaps the Dauphin himself.

As this report may excite recollections with regard to similar instances of mystery, our readers may like to have before them the account of an unknown prisoner, who made so much noise in Europe about a hundred and fifty years back under the title of the *Man with the Iron Mask*. It is extracted from *Voltaire's Age of Louis the 14th*:—

"Some months after the death of this minister (Mazarin, in 1661) there happened an event which has no example; and what is equally strange is, that none of the historians seem to know any thing of the matter. There was sent, with the utmost privacy, to the castle in the Island of St. Margaret, in the Mediterranean near Provence, a prisoner unknown, of more than ordinary stature, young, and of a most handsome and noble figure. This prisoner, on the road, wore a mask, the chin part of which was composed of steel springs, which gave him the liberty of eating without taking it off. Orders were given to kill him if he should attempt to discover himself. He remained in this island till an officer of great trust, named St. Mars, Governor of Pignerol, having

been made Governor of the Bastille in the year 1690, went to fetch him from the Isle of St. Margaret, and conducted him to the Bastille, still masked. The Marquis of Louvois went to see him before his removal, and spoke to him standing, and with marked respect.

"The stranger on his arrival at the Bastille, was lodged in the best apartment. He was refused nothing that he asked for. His great passion was for lace and for linen of extraordinary fineness. He played on the guitar. His table was always served in the most elegant manner, and the Governor seldom sat down in his presence. An old physician of the Bastille, who had often attended this singular personage in his illnesses, declared that he had never seen his face, though, he had often examined his tongue, and other parts of his body. He said also, that he was extremely well made, that his skin was rather brown, that he interested by the mere tone of his voice, and never complained of his situation, nor gave the least hint who he was.

"The unknown died in 1704, and was buried at night in the Parish of St. Paul. What increases the mystery is, that when he was sent to the Isle of St. Margaret, no considerable person had disappeared in Europe; and this prisoner was undoubtedly a man of some consequence, for on the first days after his arrival, the Governor himself placed the dishes on his table, and then retired, after shutting him in. One day, he wrote something on one of the silver plates with the point of a knife, and threw it out of the window towards a boat that was moored near the foot of the tower. A fisherman, who owned the vessel, took up the plate and carried it to the Governor. The latter with great emotion said to the fisherman, "Have you read what is written on this plate, and has any one else seen it in your hands?"—"I cannot read," answered he, "I have brought it here the moment I found it, and nobody else has seen it." The man was kept till it was ascertained that he had never read, and that the plate had been seen by no other person. "Go then," said the Governor, "it is very lucky for you that you cannot read."

"Among the witnesses of this fact (in 1750), there is one, highly worthy of credit, who is still alive. Mons. de Chamillart was the last Minister who was entrusted with this extraordinary secret. The second Marshal de la Feuillade, who married his daughter, told me that when his father-in-law was on his death-bed, he conjured him on his knees to let him into the mystery of the person who was known only under the name of the Man in the Mask! but Chamillart told him, that it was a secret of state, and that he had sworn never to reveal it. In short, there are many of my contemporaries still in being, who can attest the truth of what I advance; and I know of no fact, either more extraordinary or better authenticated."

It may be added to this account, that when the unknown was buried, he was registered under the name of Marchiali; and that two gentlemen, fellow-prisoners, who contrived to hold some conversation with him down a chimney, said that he was a man of general learning, but that he informed them a discovery would be certain death both to him and them. The mystery has ever since remained impenetrable. Various conjectures of course have been made, but to no purpose. Some have supposed him a prince who had better pretensions to the throne than Louis the 14th, others a son of Cardinal Mazarin and the Queen, and others, from his passion for lace and fine linen, have guessed him to be a lady, as if there were not fops and voluptuaries in the other sex. Voltaire, we believe, was for the second opinion, which seems to have been the general one, though by no means explaining the mystery of his situation.

This case, and those of Trenck and of Henry Masers de la Tude, are perhaps the three most interesting stories of imprisonment upon record. Of De la Tude's story we have only a vague remembrance; but the case before us, and that of poor Trenck, (both of which, it is observ-

able, took place under the reign of those "great" personages now so much extolled,—Louis the 14th and Frederick the Second) will for ever remain, we trust, on the pages of history as warning examples against despotism, private vengeance, and secret punishment. Among all the cruelties which one frail human being dares to inflict upon another, this, which keeps a man from his liberty for years, which denies him all that his persecutor thinks his due in the meantime entitled to enjoy, and which brings in upon him perhaps the severest of the bitterest infirmities and miseries of his nature, seems to be one of all others, for which, humanely speaking, man becomes most answerable to his God.

LONDON, October 2.

Friday se'night a man, respectable dressed, went into the shop of Mr. Dudley, a gold and silversmith in Portsmouth, and said himself to be a Captain of an East India ship, and that he was in want of a large quantity of foreign coins, particularly some doubloons. Mr. Dudley, not having as many doubloons as he wanted, he undertook to procure them for him in a short time; he left a 1*l.* Bank of England note as a deposit, and directed Mr. Dudley, when he had procured them, to send them to the inn where he was put up at. Saturday morning about eleven o'clock Mr. Dudley's shopman took doubloons, to the amount of about 80*l.* sterling, to the inn as directed, inquired for the Captain, and shewn into his room, when the supposed Captain took the doubloons and told the shopman he would take them to his lady, who was in the adjoining room, and would bring him the amount for them in English money. The shopman waited for his return, till his patience was exhausted, he then began to inquire for the Captain, and was informed by the people of the house they did not know any thing of him; he had only been there two or three days, and had no luggage. Further inquiries were then made, and it was ascertained that directly after he left the shopman he went out of the inn, by a back way. No doubt was then entertained of the robbery or fraud upon Mr. Dudley. From his appearance defective, having large red whiskers, and described as about 35 years of age, wearing a black coat and waistcoat, grey pantaloons, and Hessian boots, he was easily traced to have passed through Portsmouth in great speed to Portsea, which place he left at not past one o'clock in a chaise and four on the London road. Mr. Dudley offered a liberal reward for his apprehension and conviction, and dispatched his shopman in a chaise and four to follow him. He was pursued on the London road, and traced to enter at Piccadilly, but there all trace of him ceased. At one place he was within a quarter of an hour of coming up with him, but not being able to procure four post horses, prevented him from proceeding in his pursuit with sufficient speed to overtake him. He learned at some stage that the supposed Captain was in such haste, that he assisted in harnessing, and putting the horses to the chaise.

A shocking accident happened on Monday se'night, near the Gobowen, Oswestry:—Robert Jones, a labourer having gone down into a well for the purpose of cleaning it, when he reached the bottom, the brick-work gave way, and he was buried under a mass of bricks and rubbish, about seven yards deep. In expectation that he was suffocated, no active and continued endeavours were made for the recovery of the corpse. The work, therefore, of getting the rubbish out of the well, went on but slowly, until Wednesday, when some experienced colliers came from Chirk, and worked till night. On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, they were astonished by the voice of the unhappy sufferer, from the bottom of the well. Immediately the greatest exertions were made to get him taken out. At three in the afternoon, they had so far cleared the well as to be able to reach the man's face, and to administer, under a surgeon's direction, a small quantity of warm water:—but it was not till about three o'clock on Friday, that they could clear the rubbish from about his head; not until the poor man had expired about half an hour, so that twelve hours had elapsed from the time that they gave food to the unfortunate sufferer before they could clear the rubbish from his head.

A mercantile house in Dublin, which has supported a character of honour and integrity for fifty years, stopped payment on Monday se'night; and several others are daily distressed.—A failure in Belfast took place on Friday se'night.